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RACIAL STATISTICS IN THE 1980 CENSUS OF HAWAII

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Introduction

Among the most common questions directed to the Hawaii State Data Center are those concerned with ethnic or racial statistics. Data users are particularly concerned with the treatment of race in the 1980 U.S. Census of Population in Hawaii -- what the census showed with respect to the size and characteristics of each group, and how these statistics compared to earlier census figures or to information from State, County, and private agencies for censal on postcensal years.

Answers to these questions are unfortunately more complicated than most persons suspect. The 1980 decennial census treated race, ethnic stock, and ancestry in a significantly different manner than was the case in 1970. The 1970 census in turn differed from the 1960 count, which differed somewhat from 1950. Both the 1970 and 1980 censuses (and to a lesser extent the one conducted in 1960), moreover, cannot be compared with local sources of racial data. The present report was accordingly prepared to clarify some of these matters.

Hawaii's racial history

Many of the difficulties encountered in the compilation and interpretation of racial statistics for Hawaii are inherent in its tangled ethnic history, which has been marked by successive migrations of different American, European, Asian, and other groups who have intermarried not only with the original Hawaiian inhabitants but also with one another to a degree unknown in other parts of the United States.

Major migrant groups have included the following:

Hawaiians. The first settlers of Hawaii were Polynesians who began arriving from the Marquesas Islands, Society Islands, and possibly other parts of the South Pacific around 1,500 years ago. Captain James Cook and his officers and crew, the first Westerners to visit the Islands, found perhaps 250,000 Hawaiians living in Hawaii in 1778.

"Haoles". Beginning late in the 18th century, Europeans and Americans (called haoles by the Hawaiians) moved to the Islands, initially a few at a time but in growing numbers after annexation to the United States in 1898. Many in the past half-century have been members of the armed forces or their dependents.

Chinese. Contract laborers, recruited for work on the sugar plantations, first arrived from southern China in 1852. Chinese immigration peaked between 1876 and 1885, again between 1894 and 1897, and a third time between 1922 and 1924.

Japanese. Japanese contract laborers, likewise recruited for the plantations, arrived initially in 1868, and then in far greater numbers between 1885 and 1924.

Portuguese. The Portuguese migrants to Hawaii were historically distinguished from other Caucasian groups primarily because, unlike the earlier European and American white settlers, they came as part of organized labor recruitment programs. Most arrivals occurred between 1878 and 1884, with later peaks in 1907-1912.

Puerto Ricans and Spanish. Plantation workers from Puerto Rico arrived in several waves, the first and largest in 1901. Spaniards recruited for the plantations came mostly between 1907 and 1913. Many from both groups later moved from Hawaii to California.

Koreans. Koreans employed in the sugar industry arrived primarily in 1904 and 1905. A second wave of Korean immigrants followed the end of the Korean conflict and continued into the 1970s and 1980s.

Filipinos. The last major group brought to Hawaii for work on the plantations was the Filipinos, most of them Ilocanos. Large numbers came between 1907 and 1931, and again in 1946. Liberalization of U.S. immigration laws in 1965 resulted in a resumption of large-scale Filipino migration to Hawaii, but this time without any organized effort by the sugar and pineapple interests.

Blacks. Although Blacks have lived in Hawaii since the early 19th century, their numbers were small prior to the build-up of Island military bases beginning in the 1930s. Even today, most Blacks are members of the armed forces or military dependents.

Samoans. Samoans, primarily from American Samoa but also from Western Samoa, began to arrive in significant numbers in 1952, after the U.S. Navy reduced its presence on Tutuila.

Smaller groups. Smaller groups imported for plantation work included Gilbertese and other South Sea Islanders (chiefly from 1878 to 1884), Norwegians (all in 1881), Germans (1881-1883), and Galicians (1898). Vietnamese refugees arrived in Hawaii mostly during the 1970s. Smaller migrant groups included American Indians, Asian Indians, Thais, and Tongans.

Mixtures. A large mixed-race population began to emerge in the 19th century, initially from unions between native Hawaiians and early haole settlers, and later from Hawaiian-Chinese marriages. Since World War II, non-Hawaiian mixtures have become numerous, for example, Caucasian-Japanese, Filipino-Samoan, and Chinese-Korean. In 1984, only 46.0 percent of all births (and 37.7 percent if those to military couples are excluded) were classified as unmixed. Three- and four-way mixtures are increasingly common.

Census classification of race

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the decennial census reports recognized a large number of racial groups, plus at least one important mixed group, the Part Hawaiians. The latter category includes any persons with any fraction of Hawaiian blood less than 100 percent. Non-Hawaiian mixtures were classified by race of father, except for hapa-haoles (part-whites), who were reported by the race of their

nonwhite parent. The full list of races shown in the 1950 Census tables included Caucasians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Japanese, Koreans, Negroes, and Puerto Ricans. The 1950 Census schedule also included (for the first and only time) a query regarding race mixture, permitting the publication of data on non-Hawaiian mixtures as well as on Part Hawaiians, who had been separately identified for more than a century.

The 1960 count differed from its predecessor by deleting the question on race mixture (although a Part Hawaiian category was retained) and also by omitting separate statistics on Koreans and Puerto Ricans. Koreans were included in the miscellaneous "all other" group, and Puerto Rican was no longer recognized as a separate racial classification. The term "Caucasian" was replaced by "White".

In 1970, the treatment of race again differed from earlier practices. Nine racial groups were identified: White, Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian, and the residual "all other races." A supplementary set of statistics provided data on persons of Spanish language, based on the response to a question on "mother tongue," broadly defined. For persons of mixed parentage who were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the person's father was to be used. The Part Hawaiian category was abandoned (for the first time in Island demographic history), and many Part Hawaiians were apparently classified by the race of a non-Hawaiian ancestor. Koreans, omitted in 1960, were again reported separately, but Puerto Ricans were still excluded from racial data, and were assigned mostly to the "White" category.

The 1980 decennial census introduced further changes. The list of races was expanded to 16 by the addition of seven to the nine previously identified: Eskimo, Aleut, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Guamanian, Samoan, and "other Asian or Pacific Islander." For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This was a modification of the 1970 Census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used. As in the 1970, many Part Hawaiians were classified as Chinese, Filipinos, and in other non-Hawaiian categories. "Black" replaced "Negro" and "persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin" replaced "persons of Spanish language," the latter (but not the former) involving a change in definition as well as terminology.

In addition to questions on race and Spanish/Hispanic origin, the 1980 census questionnaire included an open-ended query regarding ancestry. Unlike the other questions, moreover, this one allowed for more than one response.

The foregoing summary of the changing racial definitions used by the Bureau of the Census over the past half-century should make evident some of the difficulties inherent in charting trends. As already noted, the 1980 Census definitions differed from those used in 1970, which in turn differed from those used in 1960, which to some degree varied from those applied in 1950. The response to the race question in 1980, moreover, was not necessarily consistent with the answers to the Spanish origin and ancestry items.

Racial classifications by other agencies

The failure to maintain comparability over time in census treatment of race, outlined above, has been matched by major differences in racial classification by State, County, and private agencies.

One of the most useful sources of current statistics on race is the Hawaii Health Surveillance Program (HHSP), an ongoing survey conducted by the Hawaii State Department of Health. Initially limited to Oahu, the HHSP was extended in 1970 to all six major islands. Unlike the decennial census, the HHSP excludes persons living in military barracks or aboard ships, inmates of institutions and most other group quarters, and residents of Niihau and Kalawao. Ethnic statistics are based on answers to these question: "Of what race or combination of races is: Your father? Your mother?" Although this treatment of race permits the extraction of great statistical detail, most published tabulations have been limited to 10 unmixed groups (Caucasian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Black, Puerto Rican, Samoan, and "other unmixed or unknown") and two mixed categories, Part Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian.

A similar definition was used in two other surveys, made in 1975 and 1976. The 1975 study, the OEO Census Update Survey, was undertaken by Survey and Marketing Services, Inc., for the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity, on all islands except Kauai and Niihau. The 1976 survey, made by the Hawaii State Department of Health for the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, represented an expansion of the HHSP, and had the same geographic coverage as that ongoing project. The 1976 survey moreover classified respondents both on the basis used by the 1970 census and that of the HHSP, and included cross-tabulations according to the different sets of definitions.

The annual tabulations on births, deaths, marriages and divorces, also issued by the Department of Health, differ significantly from the HHSP breakdowns. Vital statistics for persons of mixed white and nonwhite origin are assigned to the person's nonwhite component. Anyone with both Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian ancestry is classified as Part Hawaiian. Other mixtures (those without either Caucasian or Hawaiian blood) are coded according to the first-named race.

Still other systems are used by other organizations compiling data. A discussion of definitions applied to statistics on persons arrested has appeared in a recent comparative study by the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center. 1/ Other analysts have been concerned with ethnic subgroups, such as Portuguese (usually included in the Caucasian or White group) or Okinawans (commonly treated as part of the Japanese category).

1/ Hawaii State Department of the Attorney General, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Considerations in the Use of Race Data (Research and Statistics Report CF02, October 1985).

Efforts are sometimes made to disaggregate Part Hawaiians by their fraction of Hawaiian blood. 2/

Special considerations in racial statistics

Even where definitions are clearly specified with minimal ambiguity, racial data are affected by special problems that can distort their accuracy or lead to misinterpretation.

One such difficulty is the increasing proportion of persons without knowledge of their father's race. In 1983, for example, almost one out of every five live births was to an unmarried mother. In such births, the race of the father is typically unrecorded.

The Part Hawaiian category has historically been subject to shifting net undercounts. In past years, Part Hawaiians were often misclassified as unmixed Hawaiians, and this practice obviously continues in the present. More recently, however, a growing number of persons with one-eighth, 1/16th, or even smaller fractions of Hawaiian blood have classified themselves as non-Hawaiians. Even when the classification is accurate, however, analysts may question the value of a category which combines such disparate groups as 1/16th- and 15/16th-Hawaiians.

Military status also influences ethnic data. Tabulations from the 1983 HHSP, for example, reported Caucasians to be the State's largest ethnic group, but ranked them only third after excluding members of the armed forces and their dependents. The same survey reported a $3,900 difference in median incomes between all Caucasian families and those headed by civilians.

It should also be noted that household and family characteristics are commonly classified by race of householder or household head, thus blurring significant differences between unmixed and interracial families. In 1979, for instance, the median income of unmixed Korean couples was $18,438, compared with $22,321 where only the wife was Korean, and $26,111 where only the husband was Korean.

Finally, data users should be aware of the existence of different samples from the same basic source. In 1980, for example, the Bureau of the Census released three sets of statistics bearing on race: a full count, a one-in-six sample, and the five-percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The full-count information was given only limited edit and review, while the samples were more extensively edited. The two samples, moreover, were each reduced by half in tabulations involving mobility and migration.

2/. See, for example, the Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, Estimates of the Hawaiian Population of Hawaii (Statistical Report 83, August 27, 1971), and David B. Johnson, The Hawaiian Population by Proportion Hawaiian Ancestry by Age, Sex and County: Preliminary Estimates 1982 (Office of Hawaiian Affairs, March 1984).

Findings

This report concludes with 18 tables of statistics gleaned from the various sources outlined above. These tables reveal the relative sizes of the major racial, ethnic, or ancestral groups, based on the different classification systems and types of coverage. They also include racial detail on educational attainment, occupational status, and income, as taken from the same contrasting sources.

Table 1 compares the three sets of 1980 census statistics on race with information from the 1980 HHSP. Differences among sources are particularly dramatic for Whites/Caucasians and Hawaiians. The 1980 Census, for example, reported between 115,500 and 122,660 Hawaiians; the 1980 HHSP, in contrast, found 9,366 Hawaiians and 166,087 Part Hawaiians. Table 2 presents the county distribution for each group.

Table 3 allocates Asians and Pacific Islanders, as obtained from the regular census sample in 1980, by subgroups. This breakdown reports not only the major Asian and Pacific races, such as Japanese (239,734) and Filipino (132,075), but also such smaller groups as Sri Lankan (26), Hmong (52), and Marshallese (78).

Table 4 presents statistics on ancestry. The largest total was obtained for Japanese, with about 215,000 persons reporting only Japanese ancestry and 31,000 listing Japanese plus one or more other groups. Although this question produced counts of 7,082 Puerto Ricans and 7,915 part-Puerto Ricans, the companion query on Spanish/Hispanic origin resulted in a Puerto Rican total of 20,083.

Data from the 1980 PUMS on persons of Hawaiian race or ancestry are cited in tables 5 and 6. Although the PUMS reported 122,660 persons of Hawaiian race, only 106,180 of this number reported having Hawaiian ancestors -- 58,140 with only Hawaiian ancestry, 48,040 with Part Hawaiian ancestry -- and 9,820 mentioned only non-Hawaiian ancestors (the remaining 6,660 failed to answer). Out of 64,300 persons reporting full Hawaiian ancestry, 6,160 were classified as members of a non-Hawaiian race.

The most recent HHSP statistics on race or ethnic stock, compiled in 1983, appear in table 7. These data underscore the importance of military status in determining racial totals.

Tables 8 and 9 compare findings of the 1976 survey, based on alternate definitions of race. Out of almost 140,000 Part Hawaiians, for example, 50,000 were classified as non-Hawaiians according to the 1970 Census definitions. Filipinos numbered 87,000 according to one definition and 113,000 according to another.

Statistics on major ethnic subgroups are summarized in table 10. In 1960, the 203,000 Japanese recorded in the decennial census included 31,000 Okinawans and 172,000 Naichi (Japanese from the four main islands of Japan proper). The 1974-1975 surveys reported 246,000 Caucasians, of whom 28,000 were Portuguese. The 1982 estimate of 183,000 persons with at least some Hawaiian blood contained only 49,000 with 50 percent or more Hawaiian ancestry.

Tables 11, 12, and 13 compare the major sources with respect to educational attainment by race. Among major groups, for example, the 1980 census found those with the highest percentages of college graduates to be Whites and Chinese, and those with the lowest, Samoans, Hawaiians, and Filipinos. The 1983 HHSP likewise ranked Chinese and Caucasians at the top, but added Puerto Ricans to Hawaiians and Samoans at the bottom. In unmixed marriages, 23.0 percent of the husbands and 17.4 percent of the wives had four years or more of college; in mixed couples, the percentages were respectively 18.4 and 13.5. The best educated husbands were Chinese men married to non-Chinese women; the best educated wives were Chinese women with Chinese husbands.

Occupational status by race, according to the Census and HHSP, is analyzed in tables 14 and 15. Both sources reported high proportions of Caucasians and Chinese in managerial and professional specialty occupations, but low percentages of Filipinos and Hawaiians in such work.

Tables 16, 17, and 18 present census and HHSP statistics on income by race. Among major groups, Census tabulations placed the Japanese at the top in median family income, followed closely by the Chinese, and with Samoans and Blacks at the bottom. The 1983 HHSP ranked the Chinese first and Japanese second, with Blacks again at the lower end. Whites/Caucasians occupied intermediate positions in both surveys, primarily because of the large number of low-income Caucasian military families; when data are limited to civilian families, Caucasians report median incomes almost as high as those of the Chinese and Japanese. Black incomes likewise are affected by a predominance of military families. The foregoing statistics, it should be stressed, are based on the race of the householder. Median household income in 1979 was $27,491 for unmixed married couples but only $24,200 for mixed couples, and ranged from $13,036 from unmixed Black couples to $32,076 for unmixed Japanese couples.

Conclusions

This brief review of recent statistics for Hawaii on race, ethnic stock, and ancestry has revealed a wide range of definitions, with comparability seriously affected by varying treatment of the large mixed-race population, different types of coverage, and other factors.

The 1980 Census produced results that were not comparable with either earlier censuses or local sources, such as the Hawaii Health Surveillance Program. This lack of comparability is most evident in comparison of relative numbers. It is far less significant in analyses of socio-economic status: both the Census and HHSP, for example, rank races in approximately the same order in regard to educational attainment, occupational level, and income. The Census totals are far less consistent in determining the relative sizes of racial groups or in providing suitable denominators for use with locally-provided numerators to calculate various types of rates. The numerous changes in Census definitions since 1950 have moreover made it impossible to chart trends by race with any degree of accuracy.

If anything, this situation is expected to become even more muddled in future years. Rapid increases in interracial marriages and mixed-race births are certain to vitiate the value of conventional racial breakdowns even more dramatically in coming decades. The Bureau of the Census seems unlikely to add a "mixed" category for 1990, and will probably continue to understate the number of persons with Hawaiian blood. Many Census tables will continue to combine such divergent groups as Chinese, Filipinos, and Samoans in a single "Asian and Pacific Islander" category, which is virtually meaningless for Island analysts.

The usefulness of such statistics for sociological or public health research may accordingly decline to such a point that the ambiguities and distortions resulting from these data will argue for their total abandonment, at least in Hawaii.

Further information

Persons with questions regarding the census treatment of race should call the Hawaii State Data Center at either 548-3028, 548-3067, or 548-3082.

Table 1.-- RACE, BASED ON DIFFERENT SOURCES: 1980

Race	1980 U.S. Census			Hawaii Health Surveillance Program
	Full-count	Regular sample	PUMS	
All races	964,691	964,691	969,460	930,271
White	318,770	331,925	327,640	244,832
Black	17,364	17,687	17,580	11,799
American Indian	2,655	2,833		
Eskimo	68	74	2,680	(1/)
Aleut	45	69		
Japanese	239,748	239,734	241,580	218,176
Chinese	56,285	55,916	55,780	47,275
Filipino	133,940	132,075	134,960	104,547
Korean	17,962	17,453	16,680	11,803
Asian Indian	604	708	520	(1/)
Vietnamese	3,463	3,403	4,000	(1/)
Hawaiian	115,500	118,251	122,660	9,366
Guamanian	1,677	1,630		(1/)
Samoan	14,073	14,349	24,820	11,173
Other Asian, Pac. Islander ...	(1/)	7,140		(1/)
Race n.e.c.	42,537	21,444	20,560	10,723
Puerto Rican	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	6,649
Mixed, Part Hawaiian	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	166,087
Mixed, non-Hawaiian	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	87,840

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

1/ Included with Race n.e.c.

2/ Puerto Rican, Part Hawaiian, and Mixed non-Hawaiian were not racial categories in the 1980 census.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B13, table 15, and PC80-1-C13, table 58; Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Sample A, Hawaii (1983), special tabulation by DPED; Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, The State of Hawaii Data Book 1982 (November 1982), p. 39.

Table 2.-- RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY COUNTIES: 1980

[Based on a 15.7-percent sample]

Race and Spanish origin	State total	City and Co. of Honolulu	Other counties			
			Hawaii	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
Total persons	964,691	762,565	92,053	144	39,082	70,847
Race: 1/						
White	331,925	262,604	32,198	21	11,565	25,537
Black	17,687	17,203	278	-	59	147
American Indian	2,833	2,348	316	-	63	106
Eskimo	74	69	-	-	-	5
Aleut	69	28	17	-	-	24
Japanese	239,734	190,218	24,446	23	9,606	15,441
Chinese	55,916	52,301	1,600	9	587	1,419
Filipino	132,075	96,421	12,746	26	9,944	12,938
Korean	17,453	16,566	522	1	128	236
Asian Indian	708	637	25	-	-	46
Vietnamese	3,403	3,251	139	-	-	13
Hawaiian	118,251	81,868	17,317	59	6,057	12,950
Guamanian	1,630	1,470	49	-	64	47
Samoan	14,349	13,975	219	3	63	89
Other Asian and Pacific Islander	7,140	6,410	490	2	24	214
Race n.e.c.	21,444	17,196	1,691	-	922	1,635
Spanish origin: 2/						
Spanish origin	71,399	54,619	8,261	1	3,226	5,292
Not of Spanish origin ..	893,292	707,946	83,792	143	35,856	65,555

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

1/ Persons of mixed race classified by self-identification or race of mother. Data are not comparable either to earlier censuses or to such surveys as the Hawaii Health Surveillance Program.

2/ For a cross-tabulation of Spanish origin by race, see Data Book 1984, table 28. The population of Spanish origin included 20,083 Puerto Ricans, 22,540 Filipinos, 11,520 Hawaiians, and 14,636 persons of unspecified race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii, PC80-1-C13 (1983), tables 58 and 59.

Table 3.-- ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION: 1980

[Based on a 15.7-percent sample]

Classification 1/	Population	Classification 1/	Population
Total population ..	964,691	Pacific Islander population	137,696
		Polynesian	134,687
Asian population	452,951	Hawaiian 2/	118,251
Asian Indian	708	Samoan	14,349
Bangladeshi	-	Tahitian	269
Burmese	16	Tongan	1,482
Cambodian (Kampuchean)	58	All other	336
SriLankan (Ceylonese)	26	Micronesian	2,648
Chinese	55,916	Guamanian	1,630
Filipino	132,075	Northern Mariana Islander	56
Hmong	52	Marshallese	78
Indonesian	153	Palauan	305
Japanese	239,734	All other	579
Korean	17,453	Melanesian	355
Laotian	1,369	Fijian	260
Malayan	59	All other	95
Okinawan	935	Pacific Islander not specified	6
Pakistani	59		
Thai	765		
Vietnamese	3,403		
Asian not specified ..	130	Remainder of population ...	374,044
All other Asian	40		

1/ Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This classification system differs greatly from that used by the Hawaii Health Surveillance Program, in which persons of mixed race (27.3 percent of the non-institutional, non-barracks population in 1980) are shown separately.

2/ For the United States as a whole, the 1980 census reported 172,346 Hawaiians: 118,251 in Hawaii, 24,245 in California, and 29,850 in other Mainland States. Results of the 1980 Hawaii Health Surveillance Program indicated a total of 9,366 Hawaiians and 166,087 Part Hawaiians in Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Supplementary Report, Asian and Pacific Islander Population by State: 1980, PC80-S1-12 (December 1983).

Table 4.-- ANCESTRY: 1980

[Based on a 15.7-percent sample]

Ancestry group 1/	Persons who reported --		
	At least one specific ancestry group	A single ancestry group	A multiple ancestry group
Total 2/	901,210	632,972	268,238
Dutch	10,554	1,886	8,668
English	96,223	33,262	62,961
French	26,429	3,926	22,503
German	82,982	22,181	60,801
Irish	68,041	12,845	55,196
Italian	13,994	5,331	8,663
Portuguese	57,541	26,447	31,094
Scottish	24,300	3,387	20,913
Afro-American	15,612	13,200	2,412
Chinese	91,305	45,062	46,243
Filipino	139,621	105,973	33,648
Japanese	246,000	214,964	31,036
Korean	20,854	15,091	5,763
Puerto Rican	14,997	7,082	7,915
Spanish/Hispanic	17,208	4,001	13,207
Hawaiian 3/	136,341	61,226	75,115
American Indian	11,728	2,210	9,518

1/ Shown separately for all groups over 10,000.

2/ Numbers by ancestry group do not add to total because persons reporting a multiple ancestry are included in more than one group.

3/ The U.S. total for persons with Hawaiian ancestry was 202,054, including 84,104 reporting a single ancestry group and 117,950 reporting a multiple ancestry group. Out of 65,708 Mainland residents reporting Hawaiian ancestry, 32,145 were living in California.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Ancestry of the Population by State: 1980, Supplementary Report PC80-S1-10 (April 1983).

Table 5.-- ANCESTRY OF PERSONS OF HAWAIIAN RACE: 1980

[Based on a five-percent sample]

Ancestry	Number
Persons classified as Hawaiian 1/	122,660
Hawaiian ancestry only	58,140
Hawaiian and other ancestry	48,040
Chinese	19,680
English	15,840
Filipino	4,500
Japanese	4,240
Other	3,780
No Hawaiian ancestry 2/	9,820
Not reported	6,660

Footnotes and source follow next table.

Table 6.-- RACE OF PERSONS WITH HAWAIIAN ANCESTRY: 1980

[Based on a five-percent sample]

Race 1/	Total population	With Hawaiian ancestry only	With Hawaiian and other ancestry
All races	969,460	64,300	75,300
Hawaiian	122,660	58,140	48,040
Non-Hawaiian	846,800	6,160	27,260
White	327,640	3,900	11,500
Japanese	241,580	820	3,520
Filipino	134,960	500	3,880
Chinese	55,780	340	5,260
Black	17,580	-	220
Korean	16,680	40	340
Other races	52,580	560	2,540

1/ Race based on self-identification or race of mother.
2/ Inconsistent with racial classification.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Sample A, Hawaii (1983), special tabulation by Hawaii State Data Center.

Table 7.-- ETHNIC STOCK BY MILITARY STATUS: 1983

[Excludes persons in institutions or military barracks, on Niihau, or in Kalawao. Based on a sample survey of 15,250 persons]

Ethnic stock 1/	Total		Armed forces	Military dependents	Other civilians
	Number	Percent			
All groups	985,722	100.0	41,502	73,400	870,820
Unmixed	692,325	70.2	37,956	58,985	595,384
Caucasian	241,872	24.5	28,107	42,234	171,532
Japanese	228,341	23.2	572	809	226,960
Chinese	46,793	4.7	411	264	46,118
Filipino	111,607	11.3	1,692	5,057	104,858
Hawaiian	8,148	0.8	129	55	7,964
Korean	13,419	1.4	412	1,155	11,852
Black	16,179	1.6	6,028	7,583	2,568
Puerto Rican	6,524	0.7	389	1,042	5,093
Samoan	9,992	1.0	-	89	9,903
Other unmixed or unknown ..	9,451	1.0	216	699	8,536
Mixed	293,397	29.8	3,546	14,415	275,436
Part Hawaiian	188,657	19.1	1,227	3,489	183,941
Non-Hawaiian	104,740	10.6	2,319	10,926	91,495

1/ Definitions used in this table differ widely from those in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Persons of mixed race are shown separately in this table but in 1980 census tabulations are assigned to one of the unmixed groups on the basis of self-identification or race of mother.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Surveillance Program, special tabulation published in The State of Hawaii Data Book 1984, table 24.

Table 8.-- ETHNIC STOCK BY MILITARY STATUS: SPRING 1976

[Excludes persons in institutions or military barracks or on Niihau. Based on a sample of 38,818 persons]

Ethnic stock	Total		Armed forces	Military dependents	Other civilians
	Number	Percent			
All groups	851,824	100.0	35,426	74,672	741,727
CENSUS DEFINITION					
White	286,894	33.7	27,165	56,181	203,548
Hawaiian	101,510	11.9	836	2,410	98,264
Negro	9,594	1.1	2,286	4,177	3,131
Chinese	48,449	5.7	114	458	47,878
Filipino	112,913	13.3	2,443	5,463	105,007
Japanese	242,465	28.5	1,103	2,145	239,217
American Indians	1,937	0.2	270	286	1,380
Korean	13,309	1.6	67	767	12,475
Other and unknown	34,754	4.1	1,142	2,786	30,825
HEALTH SURVEY DEFINITION					
Unmixed	633,600	74.4	32,845	63,733	537,023
Caucasian	236,314	27.7	26,327	50,879	159,109
Japanese	226,571	26.6	928	1,694	223,950
Hawaiian	11,422	1.3	105	214	11,103
Filipino	86,715	10.2	2,201	4,483	80,031
Chinese	36,570	4.3	43	291	36,237
Korean	10,941	1.3	67	669	10,206
Samoan	4,537	0.5	256	381	3,900
Negro	7,782	0.9	2,145	3,655	1,982
Puerto Rican	3,273	0.4	208	264	2,802
Other and unknown ...	9,473	1.1	565	1,203	7,704
Mixed	218,224	25.6	2,582	10,939	204,703
Part Hawaiian	139,689	16.4	986	3,387	135,316
Non-Hawaiian	78,536	9.2	1,596	7,552	69,387

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health and Department of Planning and Economic Development, Population Characteristics of Hawaii, 1976 (Population Report, No. 9, October 1977).

Table 9.-- ETHNIC STOCK ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS: SPRING 1976

[Excludes persons in institutions or military barracks or on Niihau. Based on a sample of 38,818 persons]

Health survey definition	Census definition									
	All groups	White	Hawaiian	Negro	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Amer. Indian	Korean	Other and unknown
All groups	851,824	286,894	101,510	9,594	48,449	112,913	242,465	1,937	13,309	34,754
Caucasian	236,315	236,165	62	24	-	-	24	-	-	40
Japanese	226,571	78	21	-	-	-	226,421	-	-	51
Hawaiian	11,422	-	11,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part Hawaiian	139,689	23,265	89,552	319	5,854	8,152	4,415	196	631	7,305
Filipino	86,715	21	-	-	24	86,642	29	-	-	-
Chinese	36,570	-	45	-	36,525	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	10,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,941	-
Samoan	4,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,537
Black	7,782	-	-	7,758	-	-	24	-	-	-
Puerto Rican	3,273	258	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	2,921
Other unmixed or unknown	9,473	448	225	22	64	24	90	650	-	7,949
Mixed, exc. Part Hawaiian	78,535	26,659	183	1,471	5,982	18,095	11,463	996	1,736	11,950

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health and Department of Planning and Economic Development, Population Characteristics of Hawaii, 1976 (Population Report, No. 9, October 1977).

Table 10.-- ETHNIC SUBGROUPS, BY COUNTIES OR ISLANDS: 1960-1982

Group and subgroup	State total	Oahu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
All groups, 1974-75 1/	842,800	678,979	74,700	59,661	29,460
Caucasian	246,090	207,089	16,509	15,333	7,159
Portuguese	28,267	17,653	5,603	2,625	2,386
Other Caucasian 2/	217,822	189,435	10,906	12,708	4,773
Non-Caucasian	596,710	471,890	58,191	44,328	22,301
All groups, 1982 3/	956,118	740,382	96,382	78,961	40,393
Hawaiian	182,870	129,223	25,940	19,271	8,436
50 percent or more 4/	49,026	32,641	7,181	7,272	1,932
Less than 50 percent 4/ ..	133,844	96,582	18,759	11,919	6,504
Non-Hawaiian	773,248	611,159	70,442	59,690	31,957
All groups, 1960 5/	632,772	500,409	61,332	42,855	28,176
Japanese	203,455	148,611	26,832	16,816	11,196
Okinawan (1961) 6/	31,230	28,107	1,000	523	1,600
Naichi 7/	172,225	120,504	25,832	16,293	9,596
Non-Japanese	429,317	351,798	34,500	26,039	16,980

1/ Excludes persons in barracks or institutions, or in Kalawao County or on Niihau. Kauai data as of July-August 1974; other areas as of April 1, 1975.

2/ "Haoles" for Kauai and "Caucasian, not Portuguese" for other areas.

3/ Excludes persons in barracks or institutions, or in Kalawao County or on Niihau.

4/ Blood quantum for Hawaiians based on survey data for October-December 1983.

5/ Total resident population.

6/ A 1980 Statewide estimate is 40,000.

7/ Naichi are Japanese from the four main islands of Japan proper.

Source: Community Services Administration, 1975 Census Update Survey for Oahu (Sept. 1976), p. 44, Hawaii County (Sept. 1976), p. 34, and Maui County (Feb. 1976), p. 28; Robert N. Anderson et al., Kauai Socioeconomic Profile (University of Hawaii, Center for Nonmetropolitan Planning and Development, May 1975), pp. 36-37; David B. Johnson, The Hawaiian Population by Proportion Hawaiian Ancestry by Age, Sex and County: Preliminary Estimates 1982 (Office of Hawaiian Affairs, March 1984); U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 13, Hawaii (1963), tables 15 and 28; Y. Scott Matsumoto, "Okinawa Migrants to Hawaii," Hawaiian Journal of History, Vol. 16 (1982), pp. 125-133.

Table 11.-- YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE: 1980

[Based on a 15.7-percent sample]

Race	Persons 25 years old and over			
	Number	Percent		
		Less than 5 years of elem. school	High school graduates	4 or more years of college
All races	547,608	5.3	73.8	20.3
White	187,405	1.4	85.7	28.2
Black	6,301	0.7	91.5	14.0
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	1,351	1.8	83.5	15.8
American Indian	1,311	1.8	83.4	14.5
Eskimo 1/	18	0	100.0	66.7
Aleut 1/	22	0	72.7	54.5
Asian and Pacific Islander ...	300,843	6.8	68.9	17.4
Japanese	161,699	4.1	72.6	19.8
Chinese	35,859	7.3	75.4	27.6
Filipino	70,785	19.2	51.3	10.8
Korean	10,631	4.1	72.4	17.9
Asian Indian 1/	446	7.2	76.5	46.6
Vietnamese	1,596	10.9	54.3	9.8
Hawaiian	53,993	2.6	68.2	7.7
Guamanian 1/	649	0.9	69.0	9.1
Samoan	5,051	8.2	51.0	3.3
Other	3,022	12.9	63.5	15.8
Race, n.e.c.	8,820	7.6	59.8	8.7

1/ Sampling variation is particularly serious for these small groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii, PC80-C-1-13 (June 1983), tables 66, 76, and 93.

Table 12.-- PERCENT OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES WITH FOUR YEARS OR MORE OF COLLEGE, BY RACE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE: 1980

[Based on a five-percent sample]

Race	Both of same race		Interracial couples by race of husband		Interracial couples by race of wife	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
All couples	23.0	17.4	18.4	13.5	18.4	13.5
White	34.3	21.7	20.7	15.2	18.3	11.5
Black	8.0	10.0	15.9	5.8	*0.0	*0.0
Japanese	20.0	16.2	25.4	19.2	25.9	22.0
Chinese	32.6	24.9	34.9	22.6	26.1	24.4
Filipino	7.3	14.2	8.8	4.9	12.5	9.6
Korean	30.0	20.0	14.3	8.9	23.9	9.2
Hawaiian	7.7	5.8	10.5	10.3	10.0	7.5
Other Asian, Pacific Islander	11.8	6.6	19.6	9.8	21.1	6.6
All others	2.7	5.3	8.8	9.6	10.7	2.9

* Based on sample (unexpanded) under 50.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public Use Microdata Sample A, Hawaii (1983), special tabulation by DPED.

Table 13.-- YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY ETHNIC STOCK: 1983

[Excludes persons in institutions or military barracks, on Niihau, or in Kalawao. Based on a sample survey of 8,999 persons 25 years old and over]

Ethnic stock 1/	Persons 25 years and over	Percent 2/		
		8 years or less	12 years or more	16 years or more
All groups	568,457	11.3	81.1	21.8
Unmixed:				
Caucasian	159,965	4.1	90.4	33.5
Japanese	164,308	13.1	80.5	22.2
Chinese	33,361	12.4	81.5	34.4
Filipino	65,736	32.4	59.3	10.0
Hawaiian	6,568	26.1	55.2	2.4
Korean	9,664	17.0	77.0	19.0
Black	7,332	0.9	98.1	11.7
Puerto Rican	4,535	24.8	64.9	2.2
Samoan	4,486	16.8	61.1	3.6
Other unmixed 3/	5,248	19.2	58.3	10.8
Mixed:				
Part Hawaiian	72,118	4.6	82.2	9.3
Non-Hawaiian	35,135	3.4	88.1	15.0

1/ Definitions used in this table differ from those in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Persons of mixed race are shown separately in this table but in 1980 census tabulations are assigned to one of the unmixed groups on the basis of self-identification or race of mother.

2/ Based on number reporting years of school.

3/ Includes persons not reporting ethnic stock.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Surveillance Program, special tabulation published in The State of Hawaii Data Book 1984, table 126.

Table 14.-- PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY RACE: 1980

[Based on a 15.7-percent sample]

Race	Employed persons 16 years and over		
	Number	Percent in selected occupations	
		Managerial and professional specialty occupations	Operators, fabricators, and laborers
All races	415,181	23.5	11.7
White	126,705	31.8	8.0
Black	3,167	21.1	12.3
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	1,025	14.7	14.2
American Indian	999	14.4	14.6
Eskimo 1/	13	0.0	0.0
Aleut 1/	13	53.8	0.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	278,086	20.0	13.2
Japanese	132,878	24.4	9.1
Chinese	28,393	29.8	8.1
Filipino	56,050	8.6	20.8
Korean	8,415	20.7	8.0
Asian Indian 1/	363	46.2	4.7
Vietnamese	1,140	16.5	15.7
Hawaiian	44,720	15.6	19.3
Guamanian 1/	464	9.5	13.1
Samoan	3,283	11.1	24.9
Other	2,380	18.7	12.4
Race, n.e.c.	6,198	13.9	16.4

1/ Sampling variation is particularly serious for these small groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii, PC80-C-1-13 (June 1983), tables 68, 78, and 96.

Table 15.-- PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND ETHNIC STOCK: 1983

[Excludes persons in institutions or military barracks, on Niihau, or in Kalawao. Based on a sample survey of 6,366 civilian workers 16 years old and over]

Ethnic stock 1/	Male			Female		
	Employed civilians (1,000)	Percent 2/		Employed civilians (1,000)	Percent 2/	
		Mgrs., prof. 3/	Oper., labor 4/		Mgrs., prof. 3/	Oper., labor 4/
All groups ..	217.4	25.0	14.6	188.8	22.8	3.1
Unmixed:						
Caucasian	51.9	38.8	7.9	44.3	33.1	1.5
Japanese	64.8	27.0	10.4	61.4	24.0	2.3
Chinese	12.6	46.0	6.4	10.0	30.8	2.2
Filipino	26.3	4.2	22.7	22.2	8.7	7.8
Hawaiian	2.1	(B)	(B)	1.0	(B)	(B)
Korean	2.4	(B)	(B)	3.0	(B)	(B)
Black	1.4	(B)	(B)	1.6	(B)	(B)
Puerto Rican ...	0.9	(B)	(B)	0.6	(B)	(B)
Samoan	1.8	(B)	(B)	0.7	(B)	(B)
Other unmixed 5/	2.0	(B)	(B)	1.3	(B)	(B)
Mixed:						
Part Hawaiian ..	35.6	13.2	23.8	28.8	15.8	4.4
Non-Hawaiian ...	15.8	20.3	20.3	13.9	20.8	0.7

(B) Base figure too small for calculation of reliable percentage.

1/ Definitions used in this table differ from those in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Persons of mixed race are shown separately in this table but in 1980 census tabulations are assigned to one of the unmixed groups on the basis of self-identification or race of mother.

2/ Based on number reporting occupation.

3/ Managerial and professional specialty occupations.

4/ Operators, fabricators, and laborers.

5/ Includes persons not reporting ethnic stock.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Surveillance Program, special tabulation published in The State of Hawaii Data Book 1984, table 347.

Table 16.-- MEDIAN INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES IN 1979, BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980

[Based on a 15.7-percent sample]

Race	Households		Families	
	Number	Median income (dollars)	Number	Median income (dollars)
All races	294,934	20,473	227,974	22,750
White	115,572	18,787	80,824	20,792
Black	4,724	13,002	3,774	12,764
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	1,055	13,023	712	13,114
American Indian	1,027	13,166	692	13,246
Eskimo 1/	8	...	-	...
Aleut 1/	20	8,500	20	8,500
Asian and Pacific Islander	168,245	22,157	138,359	24,680
Japanese	77,788	25,671	62,500	29,215
Chinese	18,358	24,880	14,580	28,433
Filipino	31,992	19,596	28,153	20,519
Korean	5,461	16,253	3,996	19,463
Asian Indian 1/	223	26,581	161	28,854
Vietnamese	741	8,198	574	8,018
Hawaiian	28,960	18,420	24,296	19,824
Guamanian 1/	400	14,812	349	15,477
Samoan	2,666	10,742	2,481	10,662
Other	1,656	12,158	1,269	12,668
Race, n.e.c.	5,338	13,625	4,305	14,053

1/ Sampling variation is particularly serious for these small groups.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii, PC80-C-1-13 (June 1983), tables 71, 81, and 97.

Table 17.-- MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF MARRIED COUPLES IN 1979, BY RACE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE: 1980

[In dollars. Based on a five-percent sample]

Race	Husband and wife of same race	Interracial couples, by race of --	
		Husband	Wife
All couples	27,491	24,200	24,200
White	22,359	23,578	22,219
Black	13,036	16,250	*13,750
Japanese	32,076	27,917	26,125
Chinese	31,371	31,518	29,659
Filipino	22,969	21,316	21,842
Korean	18,438	26,111	22,321
Hawaiian	24,357	23,170	24,032
Other Asian, Pacific Islander	11,667	20,750	18,125
All others	13,036	18,438	18,875

* Based on sample (unexpanded) under 50.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Sample A, Hawaii (1983), special tabulation by DPED.

Table 18.-- MEDIAN ANNUAL MONEY INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY ETHNIC STOCK: 1983

[Excludes persons in institutions or military barracks, on Niihau, or in Kalawao. Based on a sample survey of 3,987 families and 1,317 unrelated individuals]

Ethnic stock 1/	All families 2/		Civilian families 2/		Unrelated individuals	
	Number (1,000)	Median income ($1,000)	Number (1,000)	Median income ($1,000)	Number (1,000)	Median income ($1,000)
All groups	258.3	24.8	226.7	26.1	70.0	12.1
Unmixed:						
Caucasian	77.1	25.6	55.1	29.5	37.3	12.6
Japanese	67.2	30.5	67.0	30.5	14.6	13.1
Chinese	15.6	31.1	15.4	31.4	3.1	(B)
Filipino	27.7	22.4	26.3	22.4	4.0	9.0
Hawaiian	3.0	20.9	3.0	20.9	0.9	(B)
Korean	2.8	(B)	2.6	(B)	1.4	(B)
Black	5.7	14.4	1.0	(B)	1.5	(B)
Puerto Rican	2.2	(B)	1.8	(B)	0.5	(B)
Samoan	2.6	(B)	2.6	(B)	0.1	(B)
Other unmixed 3/ ...	2.5	(B)	2.3	(B)	1.3	(B)
Mixed:						
Part Hawaiian	35.7	20.1	35.1	19.9	8.5	12.4
Non-Hawaiian	16.2	23.0	14.4	23.3	4.8	13.0

(B) Base figure too small for calculation of reliable median.

1/ Definitions used in this table differ from those in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Persons of mixed race are shown separately in this table but in 1980 census tabulations are assigned to one of the unmixed groups on the basis of self-identification or race of mother.

2/ By ethnic stock of family head.

3/ Includes persons not reporting ethnic stock.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Health, Hawaii Health Surveillance program, special tabulation published in The State of Hawaii Data Book 1984, table 391.